

TROUBLES OF THE SUBLIME PORTE MULTIPLYING

Bulgaria Will Invade Turkey When the Macedonian Uprising Comes to Pass.

Sultan Denies That He Is Mobilizing the Army. Italy Takes a Hand in the Row by a Demand for Indemnity.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Turkey's troubles multiply.

The Porte denies the mobilization of troops.

Bulgaria will invade the Ottoman territory when Macedonia revolts.

Italy demands damages for Italians who have been maltreated by the Turks.

Afternoon Cablegrams of the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, in a vigorous address in the Senate today in support of the Rawlins resolution, asking the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with a copy of all information concerning the murder of Father Augustine in the Philippines, arraigned the American army. He declared that many army officers guilty of grave crimes during the Philippine war had been whitewashed and that no punishment had been made for the atrocities committed.

Father Augustine was an important leader of the insurrectionary body in the island of Panay, acting as treasurer and collector of funds for the revolutionists. He was arrested and delivered as a prisoner to Captain Brownell, an officer of Volunteers. Captain Brownell is alleged to have applied the "water-cure" to the reverend father in order to make him divulge information concerning the rebels. The priest refused to give any information and under the torture of the "water-cure" died. Captain Brownell did not report the death of his prisoner to his superior officers. The Anti-Imperialist Committee of Boston has been responsible in bringing the matter to the attention of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—Minister Bowen approves the British protocol for settling the Venezuelan affair, but the German proposal is not satisfactory and has been referred back to Berlin. There is very marked difference between the British and German drafts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The Court of Appeals handed down a decision today sustaining the territorial contentions in the Hawaii Income Tax case. Judge Estee's ruling on the points on which the matter was brought before the court is upheld.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The San Francisco Board of Health has issued a statement declaring that there has been no plague in the city for sixty days.

MONEY UNABLE TO SAVE CRUEL MURDERER YOUNG



NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The jury trying William Hooper Young for the murder of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer has returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. Young was sentenced to life imprisonment. The Young case has been one of the most sensational trials ever held in this city. His father, a prominent Mormon, has believed in his son's innocence, and supplied the ablest counsel for his defense.

William Hooper Young is a grandson of Brigham Young. His crime was one of the most sensational committed in New York in many years. Young cruelly murdered Mrs. Anna Neilson Pulitzer in his father's apartments at a time when the latter was absent in Europe. Her body was horribly mutilated and wrapping it in a suit of his clothes he packed it in a trunk and later deposited the trunk and its gruesome contents in the Morris canal.

John T. Young, his father, would not believe in his son's guilt, although son and father had been estranged for years and the father did not know that his son was occupying his apartments during his own absence in Europe. The father has spent a mint of money in William Young's defense. The murderer was not a member of the Mormon church. His father stated immediately after the crime was committed: "We have been separated for fifteen years. I helped him frequently through his failings, but I have not seen him owing to his waywardness and I do not know what his failings are due."



The Sultan of Turkey, who is being hard pressed by Russia and Austria and now denies that he has been mobilizing his army preparatory to war.

HILO'S BORGIA IS FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

Mrs. Andrews Gets a First Degree Verdict Against Her for the Murder of Her Husband.

(Wireless Telegram to the Advertiser.)

HILO, Feb. 9.—Mrs. Andrews was convicted today of manslaughter in the first degree. The jury was out three hours.

HERALD.

Mrs. Andrews poisoned her husband, Captain Robert Andrews, early in November. The crime was the result of domestic trouble that had torn the Andrews' household for some time. The night before the tragedy Mr. Andrews and his wife had violent scenes. Mrs. Andrews was beside herself with rage and procuring a revolver she hunted up Andrews in the Waiakea saloon. A policeman was called and the revolver taken from her and given to Mr. Andrews who locked it in his safe. Mr. Andrews did not sleep at home that night and when he came home for breakfast his wife was in an unusually angry and jealous mood. When the Japanese woman was serving the breakfast, Mrs. Andrews called her back to the kitchen. She obeyed, taking with her a cup of coffee. Mrs. Andrews put something in the cup and it was taken back to the table. Mr. Andrews noticed a peculiar taste and suspected that his wife had tried to poison him, having words with her on the subject. Finishing his meal before 6 o'clock Mr. Andrews went to his work superintending the discharge of the St. Katherine's cargo. He soon felt the effects of the deadly poison and in spite of the first pains and spasms, managed to reach the hospital and summon medical aid. Before the doctors arrived the fatal spasms had set in, resulting in his speedy death.

HAWAII'S ESCAPED CONVICTS RECAPTURED BY THE POLICE

(Wireless Telegram to Advertiser.)

HILO, Feb. 9.—Rotez and Torres, escaped prisoners, have been captured by the police.

HERALD.

This dispatch undoubtedly refers to Francisco Lopez, Hawaii's Tracy, and his companion, who have been terrorizing laborers on Hawaii for the past two weeks. Lopez broke jail for the fourth time over two weeks ago. He was reported to be well armed and statements were made by a Porto Rican, whom he is alleged to have held up and slashed with a cane knife, that he would give the police a big fight before recapture.

OUTBREAK OF WAR AMONG CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES

Honduras, Salvador and Guatemala Turn to the Last Resort of Nations.

The Causes of the Trouble Are Obscure—The Warring Republics Can Recruit a Considerable Force of Fighting Men.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail states that war has been declared between Guatemala and Salvador and Honduras.

Honduras and Salvador have been undergoing small revolutions during the past few weeks. The new president of Honduras had to organize a revolution in order to gain his office from the last incumbent.

There has been trouble between the republics since the Republica Major de Central America, which comprised Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua, broke up in 1898.

A dispatch from Panama on Jan. 20 stated that Generals Louisa Varino and Manuel Rivas had organized a force on the frontier of Guatemala and had started a revolution in Salvador but just what connection this has with the present outbreak of hostilities is not stated in the cable message.

The President-Dictator of Salvador, General Thomas Regaldo, left his capital early in January with a strong force to put down this row.

Salvador and Guatemala combined can put an effective force of about 60,000 men in the field, while Honduras has a regular army of less than 1,000 men and less than 30,000 men in her militia.

Castro Routs the Rebels.

CARACAS, Feb. 9.—Two thousand government troops marched against the revolutionists today and captured their stronghold of Guatara, routing the rebels, killing and wounding many and taking some hundreds of prisoners. President Castro is now master of the situation.

Sharp Fight in Philippines.

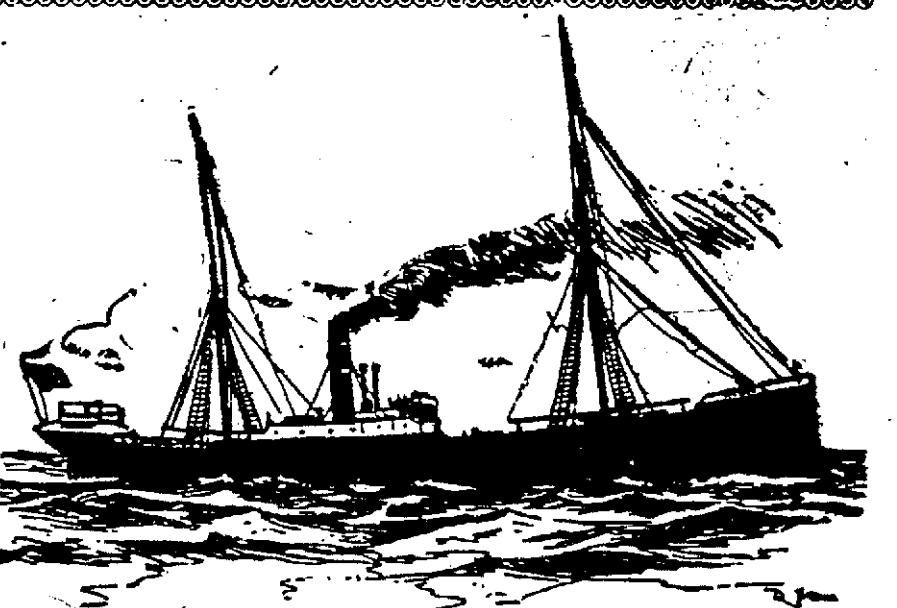
MANILA, Feb. 9.—In a severe engagement today an hundred Philippine constabulary defeated two hundred insurgents near Marquina. Inspector Harris, one private, and fifteen insurgents were killed.

Philippine Extradition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President has signed the Philippine extradition bill.

STR. ENTERPRISE IN COLLISION WITH SCHOONER FRED J. WOODS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The steamer Enterprise struck the schooner Fred J. Woods in the harbor today and the latter sustained



considerable damage. The sailing of the Woods will be delayed until repairs can be effected.

Both of these vessels are well known in Honolulu. The Fred J. Woods put into Honolulu with her captain murdered last year and his murderer, Tanbara, is now in Oahu prison. The Enterprise has been running very successfully as an oil burner between San Francisco and Hilo.

DOLE AND COOPER DIFFER

Secretary's Story of Wright's Escape.

Hon. H. E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory, says that E. P. Dole, late Attorney-General, is incorrect in his statement of the facts leading up to the escape of Treasurer W. M. Wright. The report made by the late Attorney-General to Governor Dole is characterized by the Secretary of the Territory to be wrong in many particulars.

"I have read the statement made by Mr. Dole in regard to Treasurer Wright's escape," said Mr. Cooper yesterday in a dictated interview, "and as it appears to be one of the purposes of the report to lodge the responsibility for Mr. Wright's escape upon my shoulders, and as it contains many statements which are incorrect, I feel that in justice to myself I should make a statement of the facts in the case."

"Early on the morning of the 23rd day of September, I received the first intimation that matters were wrong in the Treasury Department. I went over to the Hawaiian Hotel where had been subpoenaed to appear before the Senatorial Commission, and there met Mr. Dole, the Attorney-General, before he had left the hotel for his office, and told him of my information in connection with the Treasury.

"I did not go to the luncheon in company with Mr. Dole, as Mr. Wright, together with Mr. J. A. Magoun and Mr. W. O. Smith called at my office about noon on the 23rd day of September, and I was detained there with them until some time after one o'clock. I walked from the Capitol Building to the Hotel in company with Mr. W. O. Smith. When I arrived at the luncheon the Attorney-General was already in his seat at the table. Immediately upon the conclusion of lunch I informed the Attorney-General of Mr. Wright's confession. I did not tell Mr. Dole that Mr. Wright had made an appointment with me for the next morning at nine o'clock or that I had given him to understand that no criminal proceeding would be brought against him in the meantime. The appointment with Treasurer Wright for the meeting of the morning of the 24th day of September was made on the occasion of Mr. Wright's second call at my office, which was somewhere between 3:30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 23rd.

"I never at any time made a statement to the Attorney-General that any promise had been made Mr. Wright that no criminal proceedings would be brought against him. The reply the Attorney-General made when I informed him of the defalcation was that "that was bad but he had troubles of his own worse than that."

"I consider that I had done my duty when I kept the Attorney-General informed of the facts in the case immediately upon their coming to my knowledge and this was done in every instance."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—Striking miners have accepted a 14 per cent increase.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The Littlefield Anti-Trust Bill providing for publicity in the affairs of all large corporations was passed by the House today.

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 7.—Filipino laborers have registered a protest against the immigration of Chinese to the Philippines. They threaten violence if the laws against Chinese are repealed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Congressman Patterson has introduced an amendment to the Philippine Currency Bill providing for the appointment of an intercolonial commission to devise an exchange ratio for gold and silver.

DRESDEN, Germany, Feb. 7.—The separation of Giron and Princess Louise of Saxony does not affect the divorce proceedings brought by the Crown Prince. Louise will not be allowed to return home to see her children.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The Sultan of Turkey is preparing to oppose the powers in their demand for reforms in Macedonia. He has ordered Edhem Pasha to mobilize a large portion of the army. The Sultan has recently procured arms from Germany and will muster 20,000 men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The question of preference in the payment of claims against Venezuela will probably be submitted to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. The Powers show a disinclination to resort to The Hague. Other matters will probably be left to representatives of the Allies and Minister Bowen for settlement. Bowen is hopeful of the outlook. The protocol is being prepared.

Liquor Dealer in Trouble.

Hilo, Feb. 6.—Gasbarro the proprietor of a wholesale liquor house here was arrested for failure to cancel revenue stamp as required by law. He was held to await the action of grand jury, and is out on bail.

All four of the Japanese charged with illicit distilling pleaded guilty before Judge Estee. They were sentenced to Oahu Prison for from one to four months, and fined each \$100 besides the penalty of \$500 in each case.

ANARCHIST RUBINI TELLS OF PLOT TO KILL THREE KINGS

Assassin Now on Trial for Attempt at Life of King Leopold of Belgium Says Edward VII and Alfonso Were Also Doomed.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6.—At the trial of Rubino, the anarchist who attempted the assassination of King Leopold, he testified that he had planned to kill the kings of Italy, Great Britain and Belgium.

Genaro Rubino de Rubini is the anarchist who attempted to assassinate the King of the Belgians on November 15, 1902. He fired several shots at the King as the latter was driving back to the palace after having attended a church service. On his arrest Rubini, who is a man of medium stature, admitted his attempt upon the King's life and stated that he was an Anarchist. He was born at Naples in 1859. For three years he studied at the Commercial Institute of Milan, and afterwards was a soldier in the 54th Italian Regiment of the Line. He rose to the rank of sergeant, but was degraded and sentenced to five years' imprisonment for having issued an article against the army in Revolutionary journal. His term of imprisonment being complete, he went to Paris, and eventually to London. Here he was elected a member of an Anarchist club, which, however, he was forced to leave, suspicion of being in the secret service of the Italian Embassy falling upon him. While in London, he is said to have had newsagent's shops in Wardour street and in Dean street, Soho; and it is stated that he started business in Glasgow as a restaurant-keeper. At one time he was a French master at Milan; in 1890 he married; and three years later was condemned to four years' imprisonment for forgery. He applied to the Italian Minister in Brussels for means to return to his own country, but was advised to seek aid from his relations. He lived in an attic in the center of the city, and among his friends was numbered the Belgian Anarchist Chapelie. Rubini's father was an Italian patriot and a municipal councillor, and he has two brothers and two sisters.

Princess and Giron Part.

GENEVA, Feb. 6.—The Crown Princess Louise of Saxony and M. Giron have separated. Both will return to their families.

Louise, Crown Princess of Saxony, wife of the heir apparent to the Saxon throne, eloped from her home on December 23, 1902, with Andre Giron, a fascinating Frenchman who had been the tutor of her children. They went to Geneva where they have remained ever since. The Crown Princess is the mother of five children, and concerning these, her own status as queen in case of the death of the King of Saxony, and her relations with the Crown Prince before the elopement there have been many lively stories. Efforts were made at once after the elopement to get her to return home and leave Giron, but she refused and stated that she would give up all her rights and that the eloping pair would go to America and make their home there. The Crown Prince immediately tried to get a divorce and asked the Vatican to annul his marriage with the Princess, but the Pope refused. Efforts were then made for a settlement which included a pension for the Crown Princess conditionally upon her giving up her children and renouncing all the royal rights that she was entitled to. She was reported to have accepted these latter conditions and a cable message a few days ago announced that Giron and the Crown Princess would come to America.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Venezuela case has been referred to the tribunal of arbitration at The Hague. The necessary protocols will be arranged tomorrow and the blockade of Venezuelan ports will be raised as soon as they are signed.

The Hague Arbitration Tribunal was formed as a result of the Czar's Peace Parliament, held in 1900. The arbitrators who will form the tribunal for the determination of the Venezuelan disputes will be chosen by the countries interested in the trouble through the agency of the permanent council, which is composed of the diplomatic body at The Hague. The tribunal of arbitration assembles on the date fixed on by the parties at interest and the deliberations will take place in private and every decision will be by the majority. The tribunal has its ordinary seat at The Hague and except in cases of necessity the place of session can be altered only by consent of the litigants. Venezuela is not one of the signatory powers but the convention provided that the jurisdiction of the tribunal may, within conditions laid down in the regulations, be extended to disputes between non-signatory powers or between signatory and non-signatory powers if the parties are agreed on recourse to the tribunal. The Hague tribunal is the highest in the world and Venezuela must fulfill any award made against that country by the court. Judges of the dispute will be chosen from among those members of the permanent court of arbitration which contains seventy representatives. The American permanent members of The Hague court are Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; John W. Griggs, ex-Attorney-General; George Gray, Judge of the Circuit Court, and Oscar M. Straus, formerly U. S. Minister at Constantinople.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—This city and the Central and South American coasts are to be connected by Marconi telegraph.

CARACAS, February 6.—It is reported that the Allies have declared that any convention negotiated by Minister Bowen will be considered null unless ratified by the Venezuelan Congress. President Gastero's authority to make the appointment of Bowen is questioned by the Powers.

LONDON, February 6.—Immediately on the signing of an arbitration protocol submitting the Venezuelan difficulty to The Hague tribunal, the blockade of Venezuelan ports will be raised. The foreign office here does not regard the Herbert-Bowen incident as a bar to a satisfactory solution of the question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6.—Financial agents who have had in hand the proposition of the sale of bonds to be issued by the Territory of Hawaii in payment of the remainder of the Fire Claims, despair of disposing of such bonds to Eastern bankers. It is declared that the interest on the proposed bonds is insufficient.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6.—Senator John W. Mitchell, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Porto Rico and Pacific Islands, states that there will be no further Hawaiian legislation at the present session of Congress. This means that there is no danger of any of the measures recommended by the Sub-Committee which visited the Hawaiian Islands being enacted for the present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6.—President Roosevelt has declined another invitation of the Allies that he act as arbitrator in the Venezuelan matter. A rupture between Minister Bowen and the Allies is imminent, as a result of a remark of Bowen to the effect that the proposition of Great Britain that the Allies and twenty other claimants against Venezuela adopt the ten per cent scheme, is a scheme to trick Venezuela into abetting a general alliance against her that will last for years. British Ambassador Herbert, at Washington, is offended at this remark, and has refused to have further negotiations with Minister Bowen.

It is reported that Lord Lansdowne has cabled to Herbert a reproof for his attitude and hasty action in taking offense, and instructing him to obey the orders sent to him from London in the matter of the negotiations.

THE PRESIDENT MAY CALL EXTRA SESSION OF THE NEW CONGRESS

He Will Do So Unless the Present Congress Legislates Against Oppressive Trusts.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—It is authoritatively stated that President Roosevelt will call an extraordinary session of the new Congress, to convene on March 4, in case the present Congress does not take action against the trusts. The President's determination is due to the attempts of the Standard Oil combine to prevent adverse legislation at this time.

In a speech made at Cincinnati on Sept. 20th, President Roosevelt defined his views as to trusts. In that speech he referred to the Standard Oil Company in such a way that the corporation realized that it needed a strong lobby at Washington at this session of Congress in order to keep the President from securing adverse legislation. A portion of the speech follows:

"All individuals, rich or poor, private or corporate, must be subject to the law of the land; and the Government will hold them to a rigid obedience thereto. The biggest corporation, like the humblest private citizen, must be held to strict compliance with the will of the people as expressed in the fundamental law. The rich man who does not see that this is in his interests is indeed short-sighted. When we make him obey the law, we insure for him the absolute protection of the law."

"A remedy [for the evils in the trusts] much advocated at the moment is to take off the tariff from all articles which are made by trusts. To do this will be necessary first to define trusts. The language commonly used by the advocates of this method implies that they mean all articles made by large corporations, and that the changes in the tariff are to be made with punitive intent towards these large corporations. Of course, if the tariff is to be changed in order to punish them, it should be changed so as to punish those that do ill, not merely those that are prosperous." * * * Now, some corporations do well, and others do ill. If in any case the tariff is found to foster a monopoly which does ill, why, of course, no protectionist would object to a modification of the tariff sufficient to remedy the evil. But in very few cases does the so-called trust really monopolize the market. Take any very big corporation, which controls, say, something over half the products of a given industry; surely, in rearranging the schedules affecting such a big corporation, it would be necessary to consider the interests of the smaller competitors, which control the remaining part, and which, being weaker, would suffer most from any tariff designed to punish all the producers; for, of course, the tariff must be made light or heavy for big and little producers alike. Moreover, such corporations employ many thousands of workmen, and the minute we proceeded from denunciation to action it would be necessary to consider the interests of these workmen. Furthermore, the products of many trusts are unprotected, and would be entirely unaffected by any changes in the tariff, or, at most, very slightly. The Standard Oil Company offers a case in point; and the corporations which control the anthracite coal output offer another—for there is no duty whatever on anthracite coal."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—It was disclosed in the Senate today that a secret alliance exists between Germany and Italy against Venezuela. Germany guarantees Italy equal treatment in the matter of indemnity.

CARACAS, Feb. 7.—The foreign communities of this city have petitioned the blockading fleet to permit the landing of a cargo of coal. The gas supply is exhausted and cannot be renewed until coal is procured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Horton wins the Burns handicap. There were nineteen starters.

TANGIER, Feb. 8.—The pretender to the throne who was recently beaten back is now held by interior tribesmen for ransom.

Bu Hamara, the pretender, fought with his army before Fez recently but was defeated. He retreated to outlying tribal districts, in an effort to get fresh fighters but is now held for ransom by the tribesmen whom he wished to help him. The pretender is known as "the father of the she-ass," a nickname derived from his refusal to ride anything but a small donkey.

Home Rule leaders here have a county bill in course of preparation, and they expect that they will be able to get down to its consideration very soon.

The measure is not a long one, and is said to be in few features like the one presented and passed at the last session of the legislature. The members now in the city say that they see much in the Republican bill that they could endorse, and they may decide to make their fight along lines of amendment to it, rather than for the entirely separate measure.

OFFICES WILL BE COMBINED

Republicans Plan For Fewer Places.

With the preliminary consideration of the county bill half finished, the Republican caucus of members of the legislature and executive committee of the party has settled down to harmonious work, and great progress is being made. The caucus spent nearly three hours in reading the bill last evening, quit work when the sections bearing upon the income tax were under consideration, adjourning to meet at 7:30 o'clock this evening. The leaders believe that with a meeting on Monday evening the first reading will be completed, and that work on amendments will follow speedily. The bill may be completed during coming week.

Of the many features of the bill which has been passed upon there seems to be practical unanimity on the point that there has been provided too many officers. When the members of the caucus had taken up consideration of taxation and population, they seemed to agree that there were combinations which could be made with profit and without expense to the public service.

Of these offices that of coroner seems doomed. It is the opinion of one who has followed the discussions that the duties of that official will be combined with that of the sheriff or of the district magistrate. In the matter of the treasurer and tax collector the sentiment is as well that one official can perform the duties of both places, and as to the recorder his duties may be combined with those of the county clerk.

There was considerable discussion last evening over the general subject of taxation, but there was no decision reached in the matter and there will be later, and further consideration given to it before the subject is closed. Considerable opposition has developed to the income tax, and if it is decided to continue this tax there is a strong possibility that it will be almost entirely changed in its form. There is a growing belief that the limit of exemption should be only \$500 instead of \$1,000, and that if this change is made there should be also a reduction of the rate from 2 per cent to 1 per cent. The opponents of the tax are confident, however, that they will be able to defeat it.

This evening is the regular time for holding the monthly meeting of the Republican Central Committee, and the two meetings may be merged.

HOME RULE BILL

Home Rulers will follow the methods of the Republicans and begin at once caucuses as to plans of action which the minority will follow in the legislature when it meets. There are few members now in the city, but it is expected that there will be a number who will arrive in the ships of today and tomorrow. Antone Fernandez, of Hamakua, is one of the Home Rulers already on the ground, and yesterday he said that all of the out-of-town members with whom he had had either conversation or correspondence were in favor of making the county bill the first order and pushing it through.

As to Hamakua's wants, he said he would press the need of a road from Kukuihaele to Waipio, a continuation of the present road along the coast from Hilo, and further a road from Waipio to Kohala, so as to thoroughly open the lands between those sections. As well, he will ask for homestead and shading roads for the convenience of the people who do not live near the plantation lands.

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FRAMING LIQUOR BILL

One of the measures which will be submitted to the caucus of the members of the majority party in the legislature is a bill which will be framed hereafter by the Hawaiian Protective Association, the organization of Liquor Dealers, making a new arrangement as to licensees and regulation of the traffic. Such a measure has been prepared by a committee of the organization, but it has not as yet received the assent of the association, according to President Rothwell. There will be opposition to the measure as framed within the association, and many amendments are probable.

HOW TO STOP A COUGH

A simple but effective remedy is the following: Breathing through the nostrils, inhale a full breath as slowly as is possible without causing fatigue. Exhale the breath in the same manner and repeat the operation ten times. This will stop the coughing for about a quarter of an hour. Take a dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy during the fall and the medicine will have a better opportunity to act and will speedily effect a complete cure. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

R. R. Felt with his son for a year past the passenger agent of the Hilo Railroad at Hilo, and the Kona for a short stay in Hilo.

MEMBERS OF THE INCOMING HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE

Following is a list of the members of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, with their Post Office addresses:

SENATORS

Achi, Wm. C. (Rep.), Honolulu.

Baldwin, H. P. (Rep.), Puunene, Maui.

Brown, Cecil (Rep.), Honolulu.

Brown, T. H. (Rep.), Hilo, Hawaii.

Crabb, C. L. (Rep.), Honolulu.

Dickey, C. H. (Rep.), Honolulu.

Ioenberg, D. P. R. (Rep.), Honolulu.

Kalae, Samuel, (Rep.), Wailuku, Maui.

Kaniko, H. M. (Rep.), Kohala, Hawaii.

Kealawaa, M. K. (Rep.), Hawaii.

Kellino, Samuel (Rep.), Wailuku, Maui.

Kon, M. K. (Rep.), Laie, Oahu.

Kaudem, E. A. (Rep.), Kekaha, Oahu.

McCandless, L. L. (Rep.), Aiea, Oahu.

Nakapauhi, Luka, (Rep.), Waimea, Kauai.

Paris, John D. (Rep.), Kealakekua, Hawaii.

Wilcox, S. W. (Rep.), Lihue, Kauai.

Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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TUESDAY : : : FEBRUARY 10

CAPITAL VS. LIBERTY.

While the measure now before Congress to limit individual fortunes cannot become a law, the fear of what a few unscrupulous men may be able to do with billions of capital leads thoughtful people to wish that the restrictions imposed by the bill were possible to reach in framing this government the early Americans were careful not to lodge a dangerous amount of political power in any individual or bureau. They would not permit the President to make war without the assent of Congress; they put appropriations and expenditures in different hands and marked out the legal boundaries of each; the army was given a civilian commander in chief in the person of the President; certain vital rights were reserved for states and of the three co-ordinate branches of Federal administration, not one was permitted to perform its duties without some measure of reference to the others. A perfect system of checks and balances was organized. As far as their lights permitted them to see, the architects of the republic made it impossible for sovereign power to be taken from the people. But they did not think of the sovereignty of cash.

National power does not, as the founders thought, necessarily reside in office. It is a prize which may be bought by the man or men who control a sufficient sum of money. Today, if the trusts should secretly combine, they could elect the Senate and House of Representatives, most of the governors and legislatures and surround the President with such obstacles to reform and with such plausible incentives to act in behalf of the privileged class that his power to do public service would be unconsciously circumscribed. There are individuals in the country now who are becoming billionaires. They are not ambitious for political primacy and are spending the money they do not use in their business upon educational and philanthropic projects. But one day may come a group of billionaires with the instincts of Jay Gould and Jim Fisk and Richard Croker, and then the question of moment to those by whom the liberties of the United States are cherished is, To what dangerous political use will these men put their money?

A writer on Pierpont Morgan in a recent magazine puts this question with a most sensational result. Taking one billion dollars as the capital of a thoroughly ambitious man, he marshals it as follows:

In the controlling banks of the country	\$200,000,000
In the controlling railroads	200,000,000
In mines and most important manufacturing institutions	270,000,000
For control of the leading newspapers	100,000,000
For control of commercial agencies	5,000,000
For control of strategic charities and churches	20,000,000
For retaining fees for leading lawyers and orators	5,000,000
Deposited in safety vaults in gold and legal tender	200,000,000

Undeniably, such a use of money would lodge in the hands of one man as much power as Napoleon Bonaparte had over the destiny of France and of Europe at the zenith of his career, but a power which it would be more difficult to combat and overturn. Men will fight a plain political despotism which rests its right to rule on bayonets; but it is another matter to fight the billionaire who controls the sources of popular livelihood, has a commanding public opinion at his back, and is able and willing to buy up opposition. Of all despots, he would be most secure in his authority.

Analyze the disposition of the billion dollar fund. Two hundred millions invested in banks would create a financial status which conservative banking men would not care to oppose. No banker wants to fight \$200,000,000, backed by \$300,000,000. Two hundred millions more used strategically would control the political influence of all the railroads. A quarter of a billion in the great industries would control their vote and their "pull" with Congress and with the courts. Five millions would buy enough newspapers to profoundly influence public opinion, and draw to their service, through a generous salary scale, the brightest journalists. Control of the commercial agencies would be a powerful weapon of offence and defence in trade. Church opinion, which has yielded so readily to the views of such men as the Rockefellers, could be misguided by a more lavish supply of funds for charities and missions into a conscientious support of the "existing order." By these means, millions of votes and of money could be marshalled against what the billionaires would choose to call "socialism" and "anarchy." The final weapon, the \$200,000,000 in reserve, would perhaps be the most potent factor in the strategy of billion-dollardom. As the magazine writer says: "Placed today in circulation, next week withdrawn, again circulated and again withdrawn, the control of such a sum is a power sufficiently vast to make or wreck any institution or set of institutions. There have been times when the sudden withdrawal of even \$50,000,000 from Wall Street at a time of monetary stringency would have been sufficient to spread the widest ruin."

The enemies of a republic are prone, changing their shape from age to age according to the changing events and circumstances of the time. There is no longer an opening in the free and enlightened countries for military die. Per-

LILIUOKALANI'S CLAIM.

There is something pathetic in the appearance of Queen Liliuokalani as a waiting claimant before Congress. To those who know Washington and the ways of the Federal Legislature the utter hopelessness of her quest is plain. The United States is notoriously a poor debtor to those who have no absolute legal grip upon its bounty, save in cases where domestic politics or international treaties support the claim and recommend the claimant. Uncle Sam will pension his soldiers and pay indemnity to foreigners whose governments make out a case, but his own private creditors die of old age without getting a penny. The story of the McGarrahian claim and of sundry others is one which Queen Liliuokalani might study with profit as showing that a just debt does not always ensure collection. To see the play called "The Senator," which is based upon the unhappy career of the McGarrahian claimant, would be a liberal education for her in the inner workings of the appropriations committee.

This is the fourth or fifth year in which Liliuokalani has besieged Congress for indemnity. Perhaps it is the sixth; we are not sure of a year more or less. She began there by taking up her residence at a hotel; later she had a house, or at least sumptuous apartments where she kept a little court in which the unforgettable Julius Palmer figured as First Gentleman. Now she is in a flat. Senators go to see her out of curiosity, say smooth nothings about her claim and pass on to the next curio. Session after session has waxed and waned and nothing has been done for the former sovereign. But hope springs eternal in the human breast and something always happens to convince Liliuokalani that her chance will come next time. Of late years she has been the prey of lobbyists and shysters who were ready to encourage the poor woman for a fee. She is in such hands now; and without knowing it she has armed her enemies with an invincible weapon against her. Congress, which lets just claims go by default, often wishes it had a plausible excuse. None answers that purpose better than the assertion that the claimant has agreed to divide whatever Congress gives with contingent-federal lawyers and lobbyists.

It is true that the Senatorial sub-committee which visited Hawaii last summer recommended that something be done for Liliuokalani but every righteous claimant before Congress whose bill remains unsettled has had the same experience, many of them more than once. It is one thing and a comparatively easy one, to get a favorable word from a sub-committee; it is quite another to pass the chairman of the appropriations committee, the speaker and the professional watchdogs of the Treasury on the floor. But for the course of the President, in making mention of the matter in his message, even the fire claims bill would have had a second defeat. The good words of the Mitchell commission for the former Queen of Hawaii will go with very little force to the minds of men whose business in Congress is to keep appropriations down. Mitchell and his colleagues admit that Liliuokalani has no legal claim upon Federal bounty. They say that her claim must rest solely upon "considerations of national grace, public and private justice, political policy and fair, equitable dealing." If the argument of political policy could be made to stand, all might be well; but every practical man at Washington knows that it does not make an iota of difference to the national party how elections go in Hawaii. As for sentimental reasons they are never able to impress the watchdogs. It sometimes takes a good while to get the widow of a President or a great General on the pension list, so what of a long dethroned dusky Queen of a distant insular possession whose friends do not cast a single vote in national elections?

From the beginning the Queen has had the worst of political advisers. Those she uses here, who are well-meaning, have no knowledge of practical American politics and legislation; those who are not sincere are out after fees. In Washington, as we say, the Queen is the victim of lobbyists. Meanwhile she is incurring a great expense. Before long if she does not stop looking for the pot of gold at the end of a rainbow she will find herself compelled to borrow more money. It is a pitiable outlook for the old lady, who ought to be at home, living within her means and accepting fate with fortitude. She is on the Territorial pension list and she will be wise if she satisfies herself with the good the gods provide and ceases to yearn for the unattainable.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The long struggle of the Macedonian committees to embroil their oppressor the Sultan with the ever jealous Tsar seems at last to be bearing fruit and the outlook now seems to be for a struggle in Eastern Europe which will exceed in its intensity any recent war. Should Russia and Austria undertake to compel the cessation of the cruelties which have been practiced in Macedonia, there could be only one result, the mobilization of the armies of the Sultan, the calling to the standard the supporters of the faith, the struggle for a foothold in Europe of the Moslem. It would without doubt become a jihad for the tactics of the Sultan cannot always succeed. The powers are jealous and may be played off against each other for a time but not for always, and such a righteous cause as the defense of the Christians could have little else than support all over Europe.

The position of Germany is peculiar, for it has been necessary for that power to seem to back up the Sultan against the demands of the powers and to assist him in carrying out some plans. German cannon are on Turkish fortresses, German rifles are in the hands of Edhem Pasha's veterans and probably the credits of the Sublime Porte in Germany are long, all of which would incline that nation to prefer peace and a chance for payment rather than war with a chance for repudiation.

Russia and Austria have similar desires: peace along the borders, that the buffer states be undisturbed and that there be humanity in the government of the Macedonian provinces. None of these can be assured seemingly. No more could Spain give assurance to the United States in 1898. If such a war furnishes the excuse for the Cassocks to make their way to the Mediterranean the struggle will be sanguinary and the world will watch the outcome with eagerness. Turkey has long baited the powers and treated them with almost contemptuous indifference. If the day of reckoning comes then the struggle will be watched with some kind of discrimination as against the resident agents who carry no stock, who look on and have naught at stake. It will be a struggle for life, full of fanatical horrors, but will make the early history of the century read like a romance.

Meantime the outlook for a long session grows. Few of the men who have become closely acquainted with the prospective legislation of the session believe that it will be possible to get through with the work without more trouble. The late Thomas Brackett Reed, when Speaker of the House of Representatives, often said that he could, but the value of the gun in the siege of a city is easy to compute. Gilmore's one, and it is a fact that where there miles would have destroyed Charleston have been overwhelming majorities for either party, defeat in a more or less pronounced degree, has followed. A gun as the one at Sandy Hook would soon have made any Confederate city untenable.

From all accounts the Sultan of Morocco is still talking through his real nations are taking the center of the stage.

FARMS AND THEIR PESTS.

The everyday criticism of small farming in Hawaii is that, while the land yields well and market prices are high, it does not pay to fight destructive bugs and insects. Precisely the same thing was said of pioneer farming on the mainland. The early New Englander had a hard time, battling with the marauders of the air and forest. When he planted corn, myriads of crows descended upon the tender young shoots by day and the deer came to feed by night. The wheat suffered from the wild goose, wild turkey and the weevil. As the remnant of the crops matured, the ripening corn became the prey of coons and squirrels as well as larger quadrupeds and a great variety of birds assailed the tassels of the wheat. Fruit and vegetables were fair game for a host of feathered and four-footed thieves and insect predators, from robins and jays to rabbits and grasshoppers. Even chicken raising was no pastime, with hawks circling above the fowls by day and foxes and wild cats prowling by night. Getting a living was an everlasting fight in pioneer days; but the time came when, by the SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTRY, some of the pests disappeared and the rest became easy to keep down.

That is the keynote of the fight against agricultural pests everywhere in the settlement of the country. Today a man goes out into the middle of a thousand acres of wild land and plants a little garden. At once the pests of the jungle rally on the fresh vegetables and the farmer fights against odds. But let a few score more farmers come in, cultivating the whole thousand acres and each tract has no more destructive insects than its owner can handle. Observe the Chinese market-gardeners whose vegetable farms are within city limits or in long settled suburbs. Don't they succeed? Don't they manage to manage themselves and the town besides? There is no necromancy about it all; it is simply the result of good judgment in picking out a place to cultivate and industry in pushing the work. What the Chinamen do in these respects is possible for the superior Caucasian. In any part of the Islands white farmers, if they cultivate a large enough contiguous area, can handle the pest question as easily as they do in Ohio or California or Mississippi.

But destructive insects attack, in the main, the growths of staple or general agriculture, which are not the crops we recommend to the white producers of Hawaii. The farmer here must not expect to get rich in growing the things of which California yields an overplus. If he does he will have nothing to export; and in the home market he will meet the rivalry of Asiatics. His great opportunity lies in special agriculture, the pests to threaten which either have not developed or are easily controlled. Let him avoid wheat, corn and garden truck, except for his own private use, and either go into dairy products, for which the whole country is adapted or the raising of sisal, pineapples, tobacco, peanuts, bananas, poultry, small fruits, vanilla beans, etc. In these pursuits the pests count for little and the profits, for much. They are the ones to which the small farmer should be invited, and the way prepared for him.

It is to be hoped, now that the Territorial Agricultural Bureau has got an invoice of tobacco seeds that ranchers will give them a fair trial. Tobacco grown under canvas is making Connecticut farmers rich and the process might be used to advantage here. Mr. Wray Taylor not only has seeds to give away but will furnish directions for planting them. On the surface of things there would seem to be no reason in soil or climate—there is certainly none in latitude—why the tobacco of Cuba could not be equalled in Hawaii. Who knows but that, in course of time, the Honolulu cigar will be as famous as that of Havana or Manila?

The romance of Giron and the Crown Princess of Saxony is at an end and the notorious pair will return to their families. Of late the Princess has been grieving for her children and ignoring Giron. He, in turn, has been making capital for himself in interviews which will probably honor the drafts of vaudeville managers. The probable end of the Princess, unless she runs away again, is in a convent.

The question of who let Wright escape is not so important as why he was allowed to go. In most well-managed countries, when a criminal confesses he is handed over to the police. Here he is allowed to make a date for the next day.

The Duke of Tetuan, of Irish blood and Spanish training, was a fire eater of the most pronounced type, but his place in the history of his country was made secure not so much by his bravery in war as by the fact that he arranged the marriage between King Alfonso XII and the Queen Regent.

Hawaii as a State would have two Senators working for it. As a Territory it must depend upon one Delegate and a lobby. Considering the important bills for and against us coming up at the next session, the stronger the lobby is made the better.

Mr. Ormsby was done an injustice by the implication that his separation from the office of deputy sheriff on Kauai was other than of his own volition. As his letter explains, he resigned during the absence of Sheriff Coney.

King Edward had one meeting with Miles and then went to bed sick. It was all because of the man's darsie. Monarchs who invite Miles should either gaze at him through smoked glass or make him come in plain clothes.

Orders from Washington to send Pacific Naval vessels south have no reference to Venezuela. The Honduras affair is the incentive. The United States has interests there worth protecting.

If you have a Hawaiian coin with a nick in it you can't pass it on for redemption at face value, but if you keep it long enough it will sell well as a curio.

Austria should have a care about expansion. It might mean another legislature in the parliament.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The liquor dealers have prepared a draft of a new liquor law for submission to the Legislature.

Negotiations are pending for the transfer of the Kona-Kau railway to Wilson, Lyon & Co., the contractors who have been looking over the line for some time past.

Marshal Hendry has received a copy of the Attorney General's report for 1902. It contains a statement of the salaries paid to Federal judicial officials in Hawaii, and also contains a reference to the pardon granted by President Roosevelt to Manuel Castanha.

Marshal Hendry has received word from William H. Molar that he has been appointed a special examiner by the Attorney General, with an increase of salary of \$500 a year. Molar is the examiner who first examined the Federal offices in Hawaii after Judge Estee arrived in Honolulu.

Judge De Bolt has received his new commission as First Judge of the First Circuit Court. It is signed by President Roosevelt and is for four years, dating from January 15, 1903. The old commission was only to the close of the present session of Congress, his appointment having been made during recess.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown.

The grand jury will probably make a report Monday.

Frédéric O'Brien is reported to be managing the Manile Cable News.

Mrs. A. D. Larnach has gone to Waipahu to visit for several weeks with her mother, Mrs. Perry.

United States District Attorney Breckons has received word from New York that Judge Estee's decision in the H. Hamano case would be followed in the remaining cases before the General Board of Appraisers.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Representative Henry Jaeger leaves for Kauai tomorrow, and will return to Honolulu next Sunday morning.

The new Kapalani Park superintendent's lodge is nearing completion and presents an attractive appearance. Water pipes are being laid over the ground around the house and to the main road.

Tenders will be received for the construction of a teacher's cottage at Lihue, Kauai. Plans can be seen at the office of the Department of Public Instruction.

Chinatown was lively last evening with the crashing music from several Chinese bands posted on the balconies of the club houses. The festivities marked the close of the New Year celebrations.

Police Officer Mason placed under arrest yesterday morning half a dozen men who were found gambling on the deck of the tug Eleu. They were booked at the police station as J. Christiano, J. C. Lawrence, M. Black, W. Heinz, F. Heinz, Manuel Chardin.

Judge Highton is ill as the result of an operation.

Prince Kuhio is expected to return in the Mauna Loa today.

Treasurer Kepoikai is reported ill with breakdown fever. He expects to return to duty today.

The libel filed against the schooner "Churchill" was dismissed in United States court yesterday.

Kauai Republicans have another kick coming. They want control of educational affairs given to the county.

Rex Hitchcock, recently appointed Deputy Sheriff of Molokai, will depart for the island tomorrow with his family.

Freitas, a Portuguese stockman on Maui, is reported to have driven off three tax officers who were trying to count his cattle, at the point of a gun.

The Chinese have received word that Yang Wei Pin has signed the fire claims warrants and the envoy sent to China returning to Honolulu with the documents.

Wailuku has a case of bribery. The grand jury which meets next month will consider the case of a Chinese who tried to bribe an officer into not arresting Chinese gamblers.

Sheriff Baldwin and the Republican committee at Lahaina are having a little dispute over the appointment of a successor to Geo. H. Cummings, sheriff's clerk, who resigned several weeks ago.

Mrs. Antonio Miguel was badly injured in a runaway yesterday near the corner of South and King streets. She was cut about the face and shoulders, and was taken to the Queen's Hospital for treatment.

At the residence of A. E. G. Miller, on Punchbowl street, Mr. Chas. L. Gilmore and Miss Elizabeth S. Wasserman, from Kona, Hawaii, were married last evening by Rev. Mr. Pearson. They will probably live in Hilo.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Baird were the hosts last evening at a moonlight bathing party at the Waikiki annex of the Hawaiian Hotel. There were sixty-five guests and all enjoyed the hour in the water to the fullest extent. After the swimming the young people partook of a fish chowder supper. The party was in honor of Miss Edna Chase, who is a guest of the Bairds.

Busy Wharves Today.

Today will be a busy one along the waterfront, as the Island boats will finish loading and sail for the other islands. The Kinau sails at noon for Maui and Hawaii ports: the Claudine at 5 o'clock for Lahaina and Kahului, Maui; the W. G. Hall for Hanapehu, Koloa, Elieh, and other Kauai ports; the Eclipse at 5 p.m. for Molokai, Maui and Hawaii ports. The steamer Mana Lona is due

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other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
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gout, rheumatism, &c., &c., &c., for which
it has too much a fashion to employ, especially
to the destruction of suffers' teeth
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eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
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From Tacoma and Must
Be in Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—All hope for the American ship, Florence now out sixty-eight days from Tacoma for Honolulu has been given up here. Rates for reinsurance have advanced rapidly during the last week and today the vessel was put on the boards at eighty per cent. The Florence was not the vessel in distress that the Alameda reported sighting.

While shipping men in Honolulu have generally given up lost there are a few who refuse to believe that the vessel will not arrive. They say that the weather reported during the last two months from the northern Pacific justifies them in the belief that the vessel has been blown far out of her course and may yet appear. But nearly everyone believes that the vessel has met with disaster. In case she was dismasted out of the regular line of steamship travel it might be a very long time before any steamer would run across her. The Florence was loaded with cargo of coal. She was commanded by Captain Spicer, a man well known in Honolulu, and carried a crew of about twenty men. Had the vessel been damaged to such an extent that the crew had to leave her there would have been very little hope for them in the recent bad weather, as all vessels arriving from Puget Sound way report seas in which it would be impossible for small boats to live. The barkentine Klikitat reported on arrival here that off the mouth of the Columbia River lights were seen which might have been ship's lamps being placed in boats and were possibly those of the Florence. These lights were only seen once and the Klikitat tacked and wore around to the vicinity of the place, but found no traces of wreckage.

CHILE WOULD LIKE TO STEAL BOLIVIA

SUCRE, Feb. 7.—Bolivia will appeal to The Hague tribunal against the pretensions of Chile.

La Preusa, a leading newspaper of Buenos Ayres, speaks of the ambitions of Chile as follows:

"Chile's grand aim is control of the Pacific so far as that control would exclude other South American nations from it. To this end Chile has not kept faith with Bolivia or Peru in her treaties with those Powers. There are no wars in consequence simply because Chile, being the stronger, is able to apply the law of conquest. For this reason there exists a fatal status quo on the Pacific coast answering to all the conditions of an armed peace. It is false to say that this Pacific problem is regulated according to treaty. Chile refuses to be bound by any treaty whatever, feeling herself too powerful to submit to such restraint. She conforms in her international relations only to such conditions as suit herself. She adheres neither to the letter nor to the spirit of any compact. She proposes new treaties to the weak, but such treaties are but subterfuges for the enlargement of her territory. This is the plain truth in regard to Chile."

BETTER LATE THAN
never. The Wise Man says there comes a time in men's lives when they are "afraid of that which is high; when fears are in the way; when desire fails and the grasshopper is a burden." In these days we call it nervous prostration; but it is the same old thing and is brought about in the identical way so popular with Solomon himself. The nerves collapse and the man's force and fire die out of him. It is nature's punishment for the sin of excess—and all sorts of "overdoing it." With the majority this state of things is not constitutional and may be corrected. Even in old men, when it has taken the form of general debility, a revival of the powers is virtually certain so long as there is no breakdown of any important organ. The grasshopper soon ceases to be a burden and ghosts resolve into gas, with those who rely on that popular purifier and restorative

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As a tonic and builder this article is easily superior to any other. It promotes the rapid and complete digestion of food and thus enriches the blood, and so feeds and invigorates the nerves and all parts of the body; the impurities are thrown out through the lungs, the bowels, the kidneys and the skin—these four outlet doors—and health returns. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It is no patent medicine as formula is printed on bottle: you need have no hesitation in buying it and trusting to it. It is effective from the first dose. "There will be no disappointment." Sold by all chemists here and throughout the world.



THE ILL FATED FLORENCE.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD M. BOYD.

MARKED COINS ARE NOT TAKEN

Redemption of Hawaiian coins goes on, but in its course there has developed a condition which promises to create consternation among some of the holders of silver with the Kalakaua profile on it.

Under the ruling of the officials of the banks' mutilation in the slightest degree divides silver coin from bullion, and more than one person who offered silver money with marks or dents upon it at the First National Bank yesterday, found that they could not receive good American money for it.

The bank has made the ruling under advice, and as it could not afford to run the risk of having the silver refused after shipment to the Sub-Treasury, the holders of the mutilated currency must stand the loss.

The bill providing for the redemption of Hawaiian money in more than one place mentions the legal point of abrasion. Attorneys have searched the revised statutes for some declaration on this matter, but have failed to find it. Cables from Washington have told that there is no limit on abrasion, but that mutilation makes the coins unredemable. As there seems no way here to determine just what is the limit of mutilation it has been decided that the slightest defacement of the coin marks the limit and in consequence every piece of money offered is being scrutinized carefully.

When it was found yesterday that there was to be made a distinction as to the kinds of coin taken at the banks, there began in all the business houses the same kind of careful scrutiny. Several houses at once decided that in the future they would pay their men only in American silver, if such coin is necessary.

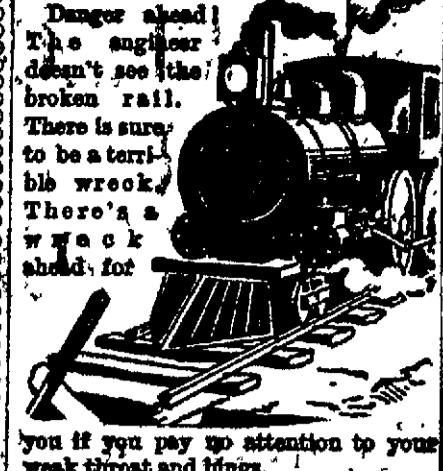
The care which must be exercised is evident when it is known that the bullion value of a silver dollar is less than 35 cents, and the agents of the Federal government cannot take the risk of having coins which have been marked so to be unacceptable to the Treasury, thrown back upon them, with a consequent loss of nearly two-thirds.

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL WILDES

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, U. S. N., until recently junior squadron commander on the Asiatic station, died on board the Pacific Mail liner China yesterday while enroute home from the Orient to undergo examination for retirement because of failing health.

Admiral Wildes passed through Honolulu recently on his way to the Coast after being relieved of the command which he had held for a year on the Asiatic station. Previous to that he was in command of the Pensacola navy yard. The late Admiral was born in Boston on June 17, 1843. After graduating from the Naval Academy in 1863 he was on duty with different vessels in active service during the War of the Rebellion, and after that was employed on various duties and stations. He became a captain in 1894 and in 1895 was placed in command of the cruiser Boston and in that capacity played an important part in the battle of Manila Bay. He was appointed a Rear-Admiral by President Roosevelt in October, 1901.

PNEUMONIA IS DANGEROUS.—The time to cure it is when it is merely a bad cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is highly recommended by the leading physicians for its value. It also cures colds and other ills. All doctors and druggists—Farr—Smith & Co., Inc., Agents for Brown and Co.



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Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned, having been appointed agents of the above company to protect its interests against fire in Stone and Brick Buildings and Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGENTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of Berlin.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. of Berlin.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$100,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

M. Cooke, President.

C. Jones, Vice President.

H. Cooke, Cashier.

C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier.

Direct. Mr. Henry Waterhouse, Tom.

ay, P. W. Macfarland, H. D. Tenney,

A. McCordie.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Cor-

porations, Trusts, Individuals, and will

bounty and carefully attend to all

business connected with banking en-

gaged in it. Sell and Purchase For-

eign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits re-

ceived interest allowed in accordance with

les and conditions printed in pass

oks, copies of which may be had on

application.

Judd Building, Port Street.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and

reserve, reichsmarks \$1,000,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies \$1,000,000

Total reichsmarks \$1,000,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

Watches

The Timekeeping Kind

We sell a fine heavy solid

gold, hunting or open face,

plain or engraved, with 17-

jewel movement for

\$50.00.

Also much cheaper ones;

but there's a difference, of course.

For perfection of time

keeping and sterling worth

you cannot do better than

to purchase one of our spe-

cials at

\$50.00.

PE AT.

Moisture

Aceto total

Cellulose

Pentosanes

Cindres

MOLASSES.

Sugar

Cindres

Extract

SO

Carbonic acid

Per cent.

per 100 grams... 14.82

do..... 51

18.9

do..... 8.35

do..... 1.24

Per cent.

per 100 grams... 44.37

do..... 10.21

72.82

do..... 2.82

do..... 4.42

These figures vary with the nature of the peat.

Peat generally has an acidulous reaction; the acidity increases with heating, and at the same time the heat is accompanied by an exhalation of carbonic acid.

When peat and molasses are mixed, there is always a throwing out of heat. Measured with a sensitive calorimeter and a thermometer, one of the mixtures that we prepared rose to about 70 calories, using 220 pounds of peat and molasses. This increase is certainly due to the acid properties of the peat acting upon the alkalies freed or carbonated in the molasses.

The writer concludes that the final effect of the mixture is favorable to digestion.

At the national congress held in France in 1902 to consider "ra-

SUGAR

(Special to the Advertiser.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—The late consular reports received at the state Department contain some statements about the sugar crop. One of these comes from Consul Henry W. Diederich at Bremen, dated Dec. 15, 1902, and reads as follows:

"Since my reports on this year's estimates of the European sugar production, many of the beet-growing countries were afflicted by severe weather, which created havoc among the beets in the fields and retarded work at the factories. Besides, it was found that the beets brought to the factories were rather undersized. It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that recent factory estimates show a considerable reduction.

"The International Union for Sugar Statistics, comprising all the sugar factories of the various countries, reports the following December estimates for 1902—3:

Country.	Sugar.	Tons.	Loss.	Gain.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Germany		1,703,815	25.7	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary		1,060,800	17.9	.....	.....	.....
France		818,590	26.1	.....	.....	.....
Belgium		192,000	39.1	.....	.....	.....
Spain		97,700	51.8	.....	.....	.....
Finland		1,184,240	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden		73,098	42.6	.....	.....	.....
Denmark		28,500	37	.....	.....	.....
Total		5,174,743	.....	.....	.....	.....

"These figures will be probably increased 230,000 or 250,000 tons by reports from a few less important countries. The sugar in the beets turned out better than was expected; nevertheless, the total decrease in production from last year is striking."

Counsul John C. Covert at Lyons, under date of Dec. 20 last, has forwarded to the State Department the following regarding the Brussels conference and French Sugar:

"The people of France are happy in the anticipation of a reduction in the enormous price they have for years been paying for sugar. Their hopes are based on the recent action of the Lower House of the French parliament, in reducing the internal-revenue tax on that article to 25 francs (\$4.82) per 100 kilograms (220 pounds). Up to the present time, the tax has been 60 francs (\$11.58) per 100 kilograms, and the retail price of sugar in the groceries, 11 cents per pound.

"In the debate in the Lower House of Parliament, the opinion was expressed that the consumption would so increase as to compensate for the loss of excise revenue, which aggregated 50,000,000 francs (\$9,650,000) per year; but this loss of revenue is more than compensated by the abolition of sugar bounties, which in 1901 amounted to nearly \$20,000,000. The Lower House also adopted a bill ratifying the action of the Brussels Sugar Congress.

"The cessation of the bounty does not take effect until September, 1903, and it is impossible to estimate at present the reduction that is certain to take place in the growing of beets; but farmers are thinking what they will do with the land that will be released. The growing of beets has been generally confined to the northern Departments of France, and before these became the favorite crop, oil seeds were cultivated with profit; also rape seed and poppy. These are imported into France in large quantities, and their consumption has more than doubled within a few years. The Journal d' Agriculture states that while petroleum has taken the place of the oils produced from these seeds as illuminants, they are very popular as lubricants.

"An authority in Lyons expresses the opinion that wheat will be grown on much of the acreage heretofore sown in beets, and that its price will be enhanced. The fruit-canning factories in the Midi, which have been almost idle for some years, will find a new career of activity, and an increased export of French preserved fruits may follow. The habit so general in the United States of preserving a large provision of fruit every fall does not prevail in France. The people eat their fruit raw.

"It is proposed to increase the allowance of sugar in the army. The testimony of professional pedestrians is conclusive that the use of sugar enables one to support fatigue with much greater ease than that of other foods. A gentleman well known for his scientific attainments says that the mixture of molasses or the residue of sugar with fodder would be productive of excellent results for working oxen and for milch cows. He also asserts: "It is established that sugar can replace a quantity of oats fed to a horse without diminishing his muscular energy."

"Mr. Grandjean, in a recent paper on this subject, quoted the following paragraph from the pen of a scientist who was traveling in the Transvaal at the time of the war:

"As a result of circumstances too long to relate, I found myself blockaded between the English and the Boer forces, unable to move without receiving a gunshot from one side or the other. I was forced during six weeks to depend upon sugar, mixed with a little sawdust, for nourishment for myself and six rabbits, which I was absolutely desirous of keeping for breeding purposes. It was impossible for me to find straw for my rabbits. They and your humble servant were none the worse for this diet; we prospered under it and the rabbits grew fat.

"I extract a few sentences from a paper written by M. Emile Saillard, director of the laboratory of the United Sugar Manufacturers of France:

"Since the subject of molasses and fodder has been agitated, the farmers and sugar manufacturers have turned their attention to peat (tourbe).

"We know from the experiments of Professor Kellner that peat has a depressing influence upon the digestion of fodder with which it is mixed. But it is questionable whether it has a chemical effect; that is to say, whether a decomposition is produced by the salts of the molasses and those contained in the peat which may have a salutary effect on the mixture as a whole. We have made experiments in this direction, and the result of our analysis is:

PE AT.

Moisture

Aceto total

Cellulose

Pentosanes

Cindres

MOLASSES.

Sugar

Cindres

Extract

SO

Carbonic acid

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The writer concludes that the final effect of the mixture is favorable to digestion.

At the national congress held in France in 1902 to consider "ra-

LIKE HER OLD SELF

THE STORY OF A GIRL ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Both She and Her Mother Are Enthusiastic Over a Wonderful Event in Their Lives.

Mrs. Maud E. Cable, of Chico, Butte Co., Calif., is a bright, vivacious girl of fifteen, with the glow of health in her cheeks. A few months ago, however, she was sick and weakly. How this wonderful change came about is best told in the words of her mother, Mrs. Rose Cable, who says:

"My daughter was in a miserable state of health and I feared she could not live. It began with irregularity in the natural functions of her sex, accompanied by severe headaches, heart and stomach trouble, and finally she broke down entirely. The doctor said she had anemia, which, he said, meant that her blood had turned to water.

"The pain in her head was so severe that she was hardly able to bear it; her stomach so weak that she could eat nothing but soup. Her liver was congested and torpid, her nerves all unstrung and her complexion just like a dead person's. She grew worse in spite of the doctor's care, and finally her hands and feet began to swell.

"An advertisement in the papers led me to have her try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and she began to feel better almost immediately upon taking them. She grew better every day. When she had taken them two weeks she had gained eight pounds, and fourteen by the time she had taken five boxes. Her color has come back and she looks like her old self. She has gone to work again.

"I feel very grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for her, for I am sure they saved her life."



SWEAT BAND FOR NOOSE

Porto Rican Tries to Strangle Himself.

ARRIVED.

Friday, Feb. 6.

Am. bknt. Irmgard, Schmidt, from San Francisco, 16 days out.
Am. S. S. Nebraskan, Greene, from Kahului.

Saturday, Feb. 7, 1903.

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, from China and Japan.
Stmr. Kinan, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports.
Schr. Eldorado, Smith, 68 days from Newcastle, New South Wales.

Am. Schr. R. C. Slade, Sonerud, 25 days from Gray's Harbor.

Sunday, Feb. 7, 1903.

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, for San Francisco.
S. S. Nebraskan, Greene, for San Francisco.

Am. bk. Klikitat, Cutler, for San Francisco.

Am. Schr. Churchill, Rosendal, for Puget Sound.

Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Kauai ports.

Str. Claudine, Parker, Maui ports.

Str. Ke Au Hou, Tallant, Kauai ports.

Monday, Feb. 9.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kukuhale.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, from Kona and Maui ports, at 9 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, Feb. 6.

Am. schr. Helene, Christiansen, for San Francisco.

Am. bark Willscott, Macloone, for Delaware Breakwater.

Monday, Feb. 9.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Kona ports.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Hanamaulu, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, for Kukuhale, mail and passengers only, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for windward Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

SAIL TODAY.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 12 noon.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Eclipse, for Molokai, Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.

NEXT MAIL FROM COAST.

Feb. 11—S. S. Hongkong Maru from San Francisco.

NEXT MAIL TO VANCOUVER.

Feb. 11—S. S. Aorangi.

NEXT MAIL FROM COLONIES.

Feb. 11—S. S. Aorangi.

NEXT MAIL TO COAST.

Feb. 14—S. S. Nippon Maru for San Francisco.

BORN.

SINGLEHURST—In this city, Feb. 8, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Singlehurst, a son.

FERNANDES—In this city, Feb. 8, 1903, to the wife of Joseph Fernandes, a daughter.

Shipping Notes.

The schooner Churchill, being freed from seizure, sailed yesterday for Puget Sound.

The ship Louisiana and the bark George Curtis are unloading coal at railway wharves.

The bark Roderick Dhu, Captain Ingalls, reached Hilo on Thursday, thirteen days from San Francisco.

The Inter-Island steamer Ke Au Hou was filling up the bark Albert with sugar yesterday—as much as she could.

The barkentine Coronado and the ship Clarence S. Bement are taking on sugar at the railroad wharf as fast as they can be loaded into them.

The barkentine John Palmer is getting rid of her coal cargo at the railroad wharf, and close to her the General C. Tobey is taking in sugar.

C. D. Stone was a passenger for San Francisco on the barkentine Klikitat, sailing yesterday. He goes to Chicago, and while there will settle an estate that he is interested in.

The American-Hawaiian freighter Nebraska, booked to sail for San Francisco at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, was delayed in starting and did not get away from her dock until three.

The four-masted schooner R. C. Slade, Captain Sonerud, reached port yesterday, twenty-five days from Gray's Harbor, with 854,000 feet of lumber on board.

The steamer J. A. Cummins departed yesterday for Waimea.

The sloop Kaiulani, in the Inter-Island trade, arrived yesterday morning.

The British ship Kinross is on a run from Tacoma with grain for Japan.

Schooner Henry K. Hall is discharging her coal cargo at the Wilder wharf.

The bark W. R. Flint departed from Makaweli Saturday with 20,000 bags of sugar.

The schooner Okanagan will probably sail for the Sound in ballast sometime today.

The bark Wrestler is at Elele and had 12,000 bags of sugar loaded in when the W. G. Hall left for Honolulu.

The tug Rover leaves for Pearl Harbor today towing the barge Billie which Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

FULLERTON MAKES VERY QUICK TRIP

KONA-KAU RAILROAD IS SOLD

Fourth Cargo of Jacob Coerper No Fuel Oil Is Longer Is a Factor.

The oil barkentine Fullerton, Captain McDonald, arrived off Molokai on Wednesday last, and anchored at Kihel on Friday. She had made the run from the coast in fifteen and a half days, despite the bad weather that has been prevalent on the North Pacific more or less for a month past. It took the barkentine just forty-eight hours to pump the oil out of her big tanks, and she cleared for Ventura on Tuesday morning. This is the fourth trip of the Fullerton, two of the cargoes having gone to Kahului and two to Kihel. The barkentine was built by the Union Oil Company, especially for the oil carrying trade to the islands, and is the first of a fleet of similar vessels, which it is expected to have ready for the trade within the year. There is a big demand for fuel oil here, and this is looked for to increase largely as more and more of the Pacific Ocean steamers are changed into oil burners. Already there are several great tanks in place for the storage of oil at Iwilei, and more are being built as fast as the men can put the plates in place and rivet them.

Apropos of the last trip of the Fullerton, the Mani paper tells this story: "Captain McDonald says that on Tuesday morning he took his ship around with a flock of sea gulls that followed her two-thirds of the way to the islands, when all returned save one old gray fellow apparently of more adventurous turn than the others. This gull left the Fullerton off Molokai, and all day Friday he hovered over the Maui beach between Walluku and Kahului. Clearly he did not like the country, for he took his bearings on Friday, and flying across the island rejoined the Fullerton and went back to the coast with her when she sailed."

It is a rather peculiar thing, in the light of this incident, that there should be no sea gulls around these islands. The gull is a bird that hugs the coast pretty closely, to be sure, but once here the environment would seem to be of a kind that would suit him, down to the water.

Mr. Wilson said last evening that he had no doubt at all as to the future, as he knew that the funds for the construction of the line were to be had in San Francisco and that he would be able to organize the construction company once he placed the proposition before his friends.

As to the time of the commencement of the work of actual construction, he said it might be within ninety days, though he would not set any date at all. The matter of labor, he said, would not embarrass the company, as there are at least 1,000 men in Kona who would be glad to work on the road, and probably as many more here in Honolulu who would go out of town for this kind of work, but who would not go to a plantation.

As to the reorganization of the company the men who are to fill the directorate have not been consulted, and there is nothing known as to the make-up of the board, though it is understood that Gardner K. Wilder, who has been identified with the enterprise for so long, may continue in the executive branch.

Mr. Wilson said that he could not consider as yet the future of the Kona plantation as it was in litigation and what might become of the estate was a matter of pure conjecture.

The steamer Noeau arrived yesterday from Hawaii and had fair weather along the Hamakua coast. The purser reports that the Mauna Loa had 4335 bags sugar aboard. He also reports the following sugar on Hawaii: P. S. M., 430 bags; H. S. Co., 550 bags; H. A. Co., 18,000 bags; a total of 24,680.

Passengers Booked:

The following passengers have booked for Maui, per steamer Claudine: O. W. Atwood, A. Berg, S. T. Alexander, W. M. Alexander, Mrs. Josephine and three children, Rev. J. K. Josepha, Mrs. K. Hannaea, H. W. Halling, Miss Reuter, Mrs. N. Mackenzie and two children, W. G. Scott, W. H. Cornwell and wife.

For Molokai: C. B. Wilson, J. H. Wilson.

For Maui and Hawaii ports per steamer Kinau: Miss Edwards, Miss May, A. W. Huggins, P. C. Buzzell, E. F. Prescott, Mrs. De Mell, Mrs. George Stratemeyer, F. S. Munsell, P. M. Pond, A. L. Louisson, G. W. R. King, Charles Supe and wife, C. F. Eggert, H. Fugger, W. B. Lloyd, Mrs. S. Halpo, J. R. MacLean, C. L. Merriam.

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The bark Albert may sail for San Francisco tomorrow with a cargo of sugar. Yesterday a large number of sacks were taken into the Albert's hold from the steamer W. G. Hall, which arrived Sunday from Kauai.

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